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CASE STUDY OF AGCA ACTIVITIES - II

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WEST EUROPE REPORT

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CASE STUDY OF AGCA ACTIVITIES - II

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CASE STUDY OF AGCA ACTIVITIES - II

Istanbul CUMHURIYET in Turkish 21 Feb-10 Mar 83

[Article by Ugur Mumcu: "I Talked to Agca"; Part I see JPRS 83315 of 22 April 1983, No 2131 of this series]

[21 Feb 83 pp 1, 7]

[Text] Almost a month ago, our colleague Ugur Mumcu boarded a plane in pursuit of one of the most interesting journalistic events of recent years. Mumcu's first stop was Rome. A heavy schedule awaited him in the Italian capital: First there were the TV programs and interviews about his book which had been translated into Italian, and then there was his real job... Our colleague's first important appointment was with magistrate Martella who is investigating the attempted assassination of the pope. The Mumcu-Martella meeting was beneficial to both sides, and Martella agreed to allow our colleague to meet with Mehmet Ali Agca and Musa Serdar Celebi. The magistrate had certain conditions, though, required by Italian law: no photographs, no publication of certain of Agca's and Celebi's comments prior to the new trial. Mumcu agreed to the conditions; Martella's new trial was to open soon anyway. The scoop of the year took place in Rebibbia Prison, where Agca is incarcerated. It begins with Ugur Mumcu's account of these meetings, a series of which the first installment is printed today. As you read his articles, you will see most interesting aspects of the shadowy events of recent years (the Ipekci murder, the papal shooting, cooperation between smugglers and terrorists).

Ugur Mumcu was not finished when he left Rome. From Italy, he went on to Spain where he learned a great deal of interest about Agca's adventures in Majorca. Neither was he finished when he left Spain. Ugur Mumcu continues to pursue his investigations and meetings, traveling from city to city in Europe.

Who Is Agca, Who Gives His Orders, Who Is His Master

Born in 1958 in Hekimhan District in Malatya, Mehmet Ali Agca was registered as student no 11744 in the freshman class of the Faculty of Economics at Istanbul University where he first made his mark as a terrorist.

At 1950 hours on 1 February 1979, he pumped five bullets into MILLIYET publications director and editor-in-chief Abdi Ipekci in his car, license 34 SL 001, at the intersection of Karakol Street and Sisli, Harbiye and Emlak Avenues and on 29 June 1979 was arrested by police on a tip-off at the Kulluk Coffee House --a known Idealist hang-out in Beyazit -- in Istanbul. On 11 October 1979 his trial began at the Istanbul Martial Law First Military Court.

The military court sent Agca to the forensic medicine center for psychiatric tests. On 5 November 1979 he made an unsuccessful attempt to escape from his gendarmerie guards using a gun obtained at the forensic center.

It was to take 18 more days before Agca was free. On the night of 23 November 1979 Agca was assisted by certain individuals in making his escape from Kartal Maltepe Military Prison.

He was involved in robberies and killings after his escape from prison. These incidents were covered extensively in the Agca trial in the military prosecution's opinion, suit number 979/41663-1392, according to which, following the Ipekci murder, Agca and an unidentified companion robbed Hamza Fikri Yildirim's Yildirim Jewelers, at 204 Bagdat Avenue in Kiziltoprak, around 1300 hours on 22 March 1979, taking 500 liras in cash plus gold and other jewelry. On 3 April 1979 he and a companion robbed the Fruko warehouse on Kosuyol Street in Kadikoy, taking 23,758 liras. On 23 December 1979 he shot and killed one Haydar Seyrangah near the Social Security Organization Okmeydani Hospital living quarters.

Agca was tried in absentia following his prison escape and on 28 April 1980 was sentenced to death by the Istanbul Martial Law First Military Court under article 450/4 of the Turkish Penal Code.

Agca then went into hiding and fled abroad, traveling about Europe. On 13 May 1981 he shot and seriously wounded Pope John Paul II as he rode in an open, white jeep to the podium where he was to speak in St Peter's Square in the Vatican.

Apprehended immediately in the square after the incident, Agca was tried for this crime in the Rome criminal courts and sentenced to life imprisonment on 22 July 1981.

Rome -- I talked to Mehmet Ali Agca at the famed Rebibbia Prison on the outskirts of Rome. The meeting, approved by the Rome attorney general's office, took place on 9 February and lasted 35 minutes. The meeting began at 1855 hours local time and was attended by Ilario Martella, the magistrate assigned, along with Franco Scorza, to the investigation.

Before meeting with Agca, I also talked to Musa Serdar Celebi, president of the Federation of European Democratic Idealist Associations, who was arrested and brought to Rome in connection with the attempt on the pope's life. The meeting, an official deposition, lasted 3 hours. For 3 hours, Celebi and I were interviewed by Martella.

Agca, meanwhile, wore a shirt and black, zippered sweater-vest. His black hair, brushed carelessly towards his face, is beginning to gray in front; he had a 15-20 days' growth of beard.

Agca seemed calm and relaxed, speaking in Italian to magistrate Martella. When Martella said, "I'm going to let you talk with Mumcu," Agca was glad to see me and shook my hand. "Welcome, Mr Mumcu," he said. So I think he thought I had come to do a different kind of reporting with him. He spoke in Italian to Martella about this. I noticed he was a little upset when he found out the meeting was to be of an official nature.

Martella then asked Agca and me questions, which were entered in the record by a certified translator.

"Time Being" Rule

Martella would not permit me to ask Agca certain special questions about the Ipekci incident, but I did have the opportunity at one point to ask him two important interrelated questions. I got quick answers, but I regret that I cannot report either the questions or the answers for the time being as Martella requested no press coverage of the content of this meeting.

Magistrate Martella inquired officially about my articles which were published in our newspaper and later in book form. The Rome attorney general's office decided I should be heard as a witness in connection with the Agca investigation, and I was allowed to meet with Agca and Celebi for this reason. Owing to the secrecy in which the investigation is being conducted, my reporting on the content of my discussions with Agca and Celebi and on Martella's interviews with me, Agca and Celebi is still precluded by the "time being" injunction.

News Reports Complicate Investigation

Martella is worried lest press reports on this investigation complicate the investigation itself. He stressed that the discussions with me were held not in my capacity as a journalist, but as a "lawyer and expert" having published works on terrorism, smuggling and Agca. He said it was necessary that the content of these discussions not be published in any form until the public trial begins. And he implied that he trusted me as a man of the law.

I had three separate meetings with Martella in Rome. The first was held in his office on the fourth floor of the Rome criminal court building. After the meeting on 2 February, my deposition was taken by Martella on 7 February. I learned that my series of articles, carried partially by our newspaper and later published as a book under the title "Silah Kacakciligi ve Teror [Arms Smuggling and Terrorism]," had been translated into Italian at Martella's behest and that these publications had been added to the Agca file. The interview with Martella went on for more than 3 hours. My deposition began at 1635 hours on 7 February and ended at 1955.

Because I gave magistrate Martella my word, I am still unable at present to report what questions were asked at these meetings or what answers were given.

I hope my readers will bear with me on this.

After being heard as a witness in the forthcoming public trial of this case, I think I shall be able to publish these conversations in full. For the present, however, I shall treat them as a professional confidence.

Martella, in fact, is a very serious magistrate, working night and day on the Agca investigation. It was he who conducted the earlier investigation into the Lockheed payoffs in which he earned a reputation for his conscientious work, and he is keeping the Agca investigation under tight wraps. I certainly had the opportunity, however, to draw certain conclusions and obtain certain impressions of Martella's questions as well as Agca's and Celebi's answers to these questions. Unfortunately, I cannot reveal them at this stage. The important thing for the present is to proceed with the sensitivity and seriousness this investigation requires. For this reason, I shall give Martella his due as a man of the law.

Prison

Very strict security is observed at Rebibbia Prison on the outskirts of Rome. Mafia leaders and members of the "Red Brigades" are incarcerated here. A statue of open handcuffs nearly 10 meters tall stands in the prison courtyard as a symbol of freedom. Though its outer walls and guard towers look like any other prison, Rebibbia itself is a very modern building.

After the deposition I gave to Martella, the Rome attorney general's office decided it would be useful for me to talk to Agca and Celebi and agreed for me to see them. Rome magistrate Scorza, Martella, our translator, whom I shall not identify for security reasons, and I all arrived at the prison in separate cars. Magistrate Martella and I had a cup of the coffee with milk that Italians call "capuccino" in the prison canteen, then went on to the interview room, but not before passing through three locked doors. The guards had taken my tape recorder and camera when I entered the building.

Meeting with Celebi

The first meeting was with Musa Serdar Celebi. Celebi is tall and has clear blue eyes. He was wearing a gray striped suit and blue shirt. He had longish hair and a mustache. At the conclusion of the 3-hour interview I obtained Martella's permission to tell Celebi that I was "sorry to meet a fellow citizen in a foreign country under these circumstances." In fact, I was sorry that two Turkish citizens, one a witness, the other a suspect, were meeting in Rome before two Italian prosecutors. After getting this off my chest, Celebi and I shook hands and we left.

I came to believe from my various meetings with Martella that he is conducting the Agca investigation in a most serious manner.

I had other contacts in Italy also which I shall discuss as we go along.

My research into these matters is continuing beyond Italy in various cities of Europe.

You know Caesar's famous line: "Veni, vidi, vici" -- "I came, I saw, I conquered." Well, I am no conquerer. I came to Rome and I saw Agca. I talked to him. So Caesar is one up on me. "Veni, vidi -- I came, I saw."

There is another famous saying: "All roads lead to Rome." The road that Agca set out on in Malatya led to Rome, too. All the roads leading to Rome must be investigated. I am just now at the kilometer stones on these roads. I shall soon have interesting tales to tell.

[22 Feb 83 pp 1, 7]

[Text] Majorca (Spain) -- Agca came from Italy to the island of Majorca before the attempted assassination of the pope and talked to an individual who visited him at the luxury hotel "Flamboyant" where he stayed here. Hotel officials determined that this unidentified person arrived in a luxurious Mercedes with West German plates.

My study of the hotel records turned up some interesting leads. Agca, who had joined a tour arranged by the Italian "Alpi Tour" [as published] travel agency, stayed in room number 624 at the Flamboyant from 25 April to 9 May. The room leads by a small door to room 623. A woman named "Ilona Koczkas," thought to be Hungarian, stayed in the room adjoining Agca's while he was there. Neither the name from Agca's false passport nor the name of Miss Ilona Koczkas who occupied the adjoining room appears in the hotel register. I asked the hotel desk clerk why this was so.

The answer: "We noticed this, too, because everyone who comes to the hotel fills out a card, half of which is sent to the police and half kept at the hotel. This information also goes into the hotel records. For some reason, neither Agca's nor Ilona Koczkas' name went into the hotel record." This was a dubious point, so I asked who else had stayed in the room adjoining Agca's. This is the information I got:

"Olwen Shiyzcek," a British citizen with passport number 12372, stayed in the room adjoining Agca's during the same time. Salvador Vinals, the hotel desk clerk, said Shiyzcek was Polish. A third person who had occupied this room during that time was an Englishman, Harwick Barnes.

I am not drawing any conclusions from this at present, just recording the findings. In any case, an official investigation is to be made which will cast light on all these events and relationships.

According to another bit of information I got from the desk clerk, there was another young man, an Algerian named Malik Kickov, staying at the hotel while Agca was there who, like Agca, attracted attention by staying to himself. Kickov seems more of a Slavic name but Spanish police, suspicious at first, could find no evidence or implications involving Kickov.

I had a special reason for coming to Majorca. The nearby island of Minorca is where a representative of Bekir Celenk's London-based company is located. If Agca made the contact with Celenk described in his statements, the island of Majorca seems a likely place for this money to have changed hands. For this reason, I thought I would go to Majorca after talking to Agca in prison in Rome and check out the intriguing leads.

Celenk's representative on the Majorcan neighboring island of Minorca is named Mateo Melie Vives. Vives works at the "Agancia Melimar" company and has had frequent contact with Celenk for the past several years.

On 18 December 1981, Celenk's ship "Benil" ran aground off Minorca and it was this Vives who took care of it. The ship's crew were not paid their wages after the ship went aground and brought suit against Celenk's company. Their attorney Pedro Manjo Cerda [as published] was recently paid a visit by Bekir Celenk's men. A Turk named "Ediz" came to the island on Celenk's behalf.

Celenk has been to Minorca a number of times and at first he stayed in room 29 on the third floor of the "La Palma Hostel" in La Palma, the island capital [as published]. Another hotel where Celenk has stayed on the island is the "Capride." Coming to the island occasionally for contacts after his ship ran aground, Celenk has been accompanied by a British attorney. The British attorney's name is Foster, and "Ediz," the Turkish captain, has also accompanied Celenk on these trips.

The "Flamboyant" is located in the Magaduf quarter of Majorca. It is a rather luxurious hotel. The hotel manager is an Italian named Dominicia. In a hotel overlooking the bay, Agca for some reason took a room with a view on the street in back where hotel traffic was visible, rather than a room looking out on the sand, surf and bay. Agca's waiter, Rafael, said our home-grown terrorist was always watching the road from his room and even during meals. Agca came to Majorca with a tourist group but joined none of the group's tours. He would spend a few hours on the beach by himself in the mornings and passed his afternoons playing the machines. The owner of the "Tibet," a cafeteria opposite Agca's hotel, is close-mouthed about the slot machines at his establishment.

I asked the waiter Rafael if Agca was a heavy tipper. Rafael smiled. "Oh yes," he said. "About how much?" I asked. "A Pepsi costs 35 pesetas. When he ordered a Pepsi, he would give 1,000 pesetas and never take the change," he said.

I also talked to the hotel waiters next door to the "Flamboyant." They said Agca never took the change when he paid for his meals and this attracted their attention.

The desk clerk Salvador Vinals said Agca had talked to a person who came to the hotel in a Mercedes with West German plates and, on another day, had met someone else thought to be Tunisian or Algerian at a local supermarket. Vinals also remarked that Agca always returned to the hotel very late at night and never joined the tours with the group he had come with.

A possibility appears here: Agca could easily have met and talked with anyone he wanted to in the villages or at the Majorca ports where hundreds of yachts tie up. If he wished, he could have gone to Minorca, a day-trip from Majorca, and talked with anyone he wanted to there. Celenk's agency is there. Celenk and ships under Panamanian flags belonging to Mehmet Cantas -- I'll get to him later -- frequently call at these islands. Another possibility is that Agca made contact with these ships or talked to Turks on ships which put in at the island or lay at anchor nearby. I wonder who works on Celenk's and Cantas' ships. Has this been investigated?

Mehmet Cantas, a previously convicted arms smuggler arrested in Zurich, Switzerland and extradited to Italy last week, is a leading suspect in the drug and gun smuggling trial opened by Trento magistrate Carlo Palermo.

Cantas is thought to have transported narcotics on his own ships as well as Celenk's. The charges on which Cantas, who owns an exclusive gift shop in the American city of Los Angeles, was tried along with Abuzer Ugurlu and friends in 1973 in Turkey are known. Cantas, known in the underworld as "Ince Mehmet," has a firm in London located in the same building as Celenk's.

Celenk is also said to have ties with an Italian lawyer located at "C/Anselmo Clave 29/1, Barcelona 2." According to information provided by Spanish attorney Manjo Carda [as published], this Italian attorney is named "Vavrell."

There is a shipping company in Majorca named "Estala O Chembri." This company runs a line to Britain, Italy, Spain and Libya. Another company, run by Italians, schedules trips to the same countries. The "Si Osa" company, in the island capital of Palma, processes ships arriving at the island.

Thus it would be necessary that both Celenk and Cantas have at least official acquaintance with these firms.

Agca's hotel expenses were paid in Italy by the travel agency. Thus I had to get special permission from the "Alpa Tour" [as published] island representative to go to the room where Agca had stayed. After a lengthy argument, I finally obtained this permission and returned to the hotel where I saw room 624 in which Agca stayed.

I think what comes next now belongs to the official investigation. Let me stop here for the present and explain instead who tried to rob Bekir Celenk's ship "Benil," aground off Minorca. I wonder if it was narcotics aboard that ship which had come from the Mafia headquarters of Sicily and run aground off Minorca?

If an American citizen living in Japan brings her extremely luxurious yacht alongside Bekir Celenk's ship sitting aground at the island of Minorca and looks for something in secret compartments of the ship, doesn't that arouse this kind of suspicion? Yes, I wonder.

[23 Feb 83 pp 1, 11]

[Text] Majorca -- I learned that Bekir Celenk's ship "Benil," which had run aground off the island of Minorca, near Barcelona, on 18 December 1981, had been secretly searched by a female American teacher named Jean Soma Devorah who had come to the island aboard a private luxury yacht and that the teacher had been arrested on burglary charges by Spanish police. I found that interesting. I wondered what she had been looking for on Bekir Celenk's ship. Did she find anything very valuable on Bekir Celenk's ship, I wonder?

The American teacher arrested for this suspicious burglary attempt on 18 April 1982 lives in Yokohama, Japan. No one knows what Miss Devorah, bearing passport number Z-2963720 obtained in London, was looking for on Bekir Celenk's ship.

It is suspected that the ship, which came from the island of Sicily, the known Mafia headquarters in Italy, to the island of Minorca and ran aground here, had narcotics aboard. Bekir Celenk's ship "Celenk" which has been in port at Piraeus for a long time and travels to various countries has been identified by Italian authorities as being used in drug traffic. Was the "Benil" used likewise, I wonder? And I also wonder whether it was drugs sought by the American teacher who lives in Japan who went out to the ship in a high-class yacht. I have the impression that the investigations have not delved very deeply into this.

The ship has been sitting at Minorca since December 1981 and, in addition to the American teacher, it was also searched by a Venezuelan from Caracas named Manuel Felix Capos Satella. The Venezuelan, like the American teacher, was arrested and jailed on burglary charges. But what was he looking for on the ship, what did he find? Information on that is sketchy.

There are also two Spanish citizens implicated in similar suspicious burglary attempts. One, a Spaniard from San Sebastian, was arrested while searching Celenk's ship. San Sebastian is a city dominated by separatist Basque terrorists. The fourth person arrested in the act of searching Celenk's ship was another Spaniard, a Madrid student named Celia Velloso Gonzales. This one, too, was jailed for burglary.

What has not been cleared up yet is whether all this suspicious activity simply involves routine thievery or whether it has to do with the drugs thought to be aboard the ship. The local press is going with the drug option.

Lawyer Close-Mouthed

The Spanish lawyer Manjo refuses to provide any information on the burglaries.

Doesn't it strike you as interesting that Mehmet Ali Agca should have stayed at the Flamboyant Hotel in Majorca, right next door to the island where Celenk's ship ran aground, from 25 April 1981 to 9 May 1981 prior to his attempt to assassinate the pope?

If you ask me, this in itself is suspicious.

Why did Agca come to Majorca? Bekir Celenk has an agency on Minorca. Why, I wonder, did Agca come to this island? Whom did he contact?

Why Did Agca Come

Agca, our local terrorist who has now gone international, told magistrate Martella that Bekir Celenk offered him 3 million marks to kill the pope. I wonder if Agca had gone to Majorca just to take a vacation. Nobody knows, but no one is looking into it very deeply either.

Panamanian Vessels

Bekir Celenk's ship "Benil" is a Panamanian flag vessel. The ship ostensibly belongs to a London company named "Oscar Maritime," in which Celenk is a major partner. Celenk's agent on Minorca is the "Agancia Melimar." His agent's name is Mateo Melie Vives. Do you want his telephone number, too? You have but to ask: Minorca 36-30-53.

Bekir Celenk's ship, aground off the island of Minorca, was returned to his company under suspicious circumstances.

The ship was taken over by the crew, who had not been paid, after it ran aground as is their right under the Brussels accord on accidents at sea and its return to Celenk arouses suspicion. Celenk is still as interested in the ship today as he was yesterday. What secret does the ship hold, I wonder? And what is on board it?

The unpaid crew of the "Benil" took temporary possession of the ship after it ran aground on 18 December 1981. Celenk went to our embassy in Madrid immediately afterward and said he would pay the crew their 6 weeks' back wages. Later, with a British attorney in tow, he left London and went to Madrid, Barcelona and, finally, Minorca, where he talked to the ship's captain and crew. Celenk did not pay the wages the crew demanded, however, so they sued.

Turks holding Swedish citizenship and living in Barcelona, a couple named Dr Cemal Erim and Nurten Erim, who are relatives of the ship's first mate, put up \$5,000 to retain a lawyer for the ship's crew and this money was deposited to the bank account of attorney Petro Manjo Serda [as published], whose office is in Minorca.

This wage dispute between Bekir Celenk and the crew went to court on the neighboring Minorcan island of Majorca last June. The court ruled in decision no 387 of 24 June 1982 that the crew should be paid 786,000 pesetas. This amount was far less than the crew named in its suit. The Spanish attorney had to appeal the decision before the general labor courts within 5 days, but for reasons unknown at this time did not do so, and the suit was concluded in this fashion.

More interesting developments then occurred. Attorney Manjo Serda [as published] said that immediately after the court ruling an unidentified person appeared at his office and left 786,000 pesetas on his desk, that a company named the MacAndrews Co had put the ship up for sale and that this company was acting on behalf of Bekir Celenk. He also announced that he would have nothing further to do with the suit. At this time, meaning now in February, Interpol is conducting an unexpected investigation into the "Benil" file at the office of the Spanish attorney.

The seller of the ship, MacAndrews, is a Spanish company. This Spanish company is an agent of Bekir Celenk's Oscar Maritime Company in London. The buyers, meanwhile, are three Spaniards named Jose Agustin Salas, Jose Aspiras and Antonio Lopes. These Spaniards seem to be engaged in the scrap metal and paper business.

Who Is Ediz Akman

Investigations reveal that attorney Manjo Serda held meetings with a Turk named Ediz Akman. Ediz Akman is thought to be a captain employed on Bekir Celenk's ships. He has also engaged in various contacts as Celenk's agent. Attorney Manjo Serda is also known to have met on this matter with an Italian attorney. Only very sketchy information has turned up as regards this Italian attorney. His name is Var Rell.

Manjo Serda shares a plush office on Minorca with his wife. His bank account is at the "Banco de Vizcaya." Let me give his account number, too: 01.580000-1, 41.764775, 1764665, 102 02090.

As Celenk Wished

If Celenk's ship had been put up for sale and sold by the crew, the price it brought -- estimated as approximately \$400,000 or \$600,000 -- would have been expected to be transferred to Turkey for distribution among the Turkish crew. However, the court ruled 786,000 pesetas for the crew, an amount far less than this figure.

Even so, all roads still were not entirely closed. The Spanish lawyer had the right to appeal to the main labor court. But the Turkish crew's lawyer failed to appeal for some reason and allowed the suit to be decided as Bekir Celenk wished.

A Still Suspicious Point

Of course, there is no one from the Turkish crew here. The attorney, himself, feels no obligation to provide information to anyone. Now my question is: Whose attorney is the Spanish attorney Manjo? The smuggler Bekir Celenk's or the unpaid Turkish crew's -- who were stranded for days on Minorca? This is our main question.

Our beloved poet Yahya Kemal came to Spain in search of castanets, Spanish shawls and roses. I have come in search of Bekir Celenk's fingerprints. After all, he was a poet and I am a journalist.

Just between us, though, this doesn't look much like journalism either. It requires a bit of the detective. But then, Bekir Celenk and Mehmet Ali Agca aren't castanets, Spanish shawls and roses. Greetings from the island of Majorca.

[24 Feb 83 pp 1, 11]

[Text] Who's Who

Mehmet Cantas: Key Figure

News Center -- One of the biggest Italian trials in recent years began in the city of Trento on 19 February. Two hundred agents of a large international smuggling ring have been arrested and put on trial.

The ring, under the leadership of the notorious 70-year-old smuggler Henry Arsan, who later proved to be an agent of the American federal narcotics bureau (DEA - Drug Enforcement Administration), collected obsolete arms from NATO arsenals in West Germany and sold them in exchange for drugs. The armaments sold by the ring included handguns, rifles, automatics, rocket launchers, Leopard tanks and Cobra fighter helicopters.

A Turk was just recently arrested in Zurich, Switzerland, in connection with this case. The 46-year-old "Turkish shipper" who was arrested on an international warrant issued by the Trento district attorney's office was Mehmet Cantas, also known as "Ince Mehmet," a leading figure in many smuggling incidents which also closely involve Turkey. Cantas was extradited to Italy on 17 February and was questioned on 19 February by Carlo Palermo, the examining magistrate conducting the investigation of this smuggling network.

This smuggling suit, in which Cantas is described as a "key figure," implicates 32 Turks, including Oflu Ismail and Bekir Celenk.

London -- Suspicions that Mehmet Cantas, arrested last week in Zurich, Switzerland, was Bekir Celenk's associate and boss have begun to take rather definite form. My 20 days or so of probing in various European cities lead me to this conclusion. Carlo Palermo, the competent young magistrate with whom I talked in the northern Italian city of Trento, has made no announcements, but the impression I got from him confirms these suspicions also.

The reasons for Bekir Celenk's arrest reported to Interpol by the Trento district attorney's office were that Cantas smuggled drugs on Celenk's ships.

A fact I dug up in London also confirms the suspicions. Celenk and Cantas have firms in London located in the same building: Cantas' firm at "65 London Wall E.C. 2" is "Sutas Shipping Services Ltd, Shipbroks [as published]." The name "Sutas" consists of the elements "Su" and "Tas." "Su" is taken from the surname of Sabahattin Su, the general director of this company, and "Tas" is the final syllable of Cantas' name.

Three months ago, Sabahattin Su abandoned his London address at "54 Lancaster, Clow 2." His telephone number 727-9278 is now used by a British family that has rented the house since Su left.

Bekir Celenk's London firm is registered as "Oscar Maritime S.A., c/o Henro Shipping B.V., 2nd Floor No 67/68, 65 London Wall E.C. 2."

We see the two firms are in the same building at the same address.

Mehmet Cantas' London address is "6 St John's Wood Ter NW 8." However, Cantas' telephone -- number 586-1971 -- like Bekir Celenk's telephones, has been disconnected and no one answers.

Mehmet Cantas has a relative named Cumhur Cantas who also lives in London. But look as I did, it was impossible to find Cumhur Cantas in London. It seems that Cumhur Cantas, who I learned is married to an Englishwoman, has either disappeared or prefers to keep a low profile for the present. Mehmet Cantas has a brother, Nurettin Cantas, whose address in Turkey is "Kabatas Setustu Ayda Apartments, Floor 3, Istanbul." There is a firm named "Gitas" at this address.

Mehmet Cantas, who until recently owned a gift shop in the U.S. city of Los Angeles, has ships under the Panamanian flag. The names of Cantas' ships that I have been able to find out are:

"Munzur," "Celli," "Anika," "Giana" and "Sutas."

One ship registered to Cantas' companies was named the "Aricbel," but -- for some reason-- the name was later changed and I have been unable to find the new name.

Mehmet Cantas is by no means a new name to CUMHURİYET readers. His name has appeared in a number of my articles and series before.

Cantas' Trials

Cantas is known in the underworld as "Ince Mehmet." In January 1971, Cantas was tried in absentia along with Zihni Ipek, Hacı Mirza, the Syrian Muhammed Akil Cubukcu and Mustafa Mirza on charges of smuggling into Turkey 1,000 Hungarian handguns, 1,000 Czechoslovak handguns and 1 million rounds of West German ammunition. He was tried for this crime at the Altindag Criminal Court in Ankara. Convicted in suit 1972/92, Altindag Criminal Court decision 1973/6 on 27 January 1973, Cantas was freed from sentence by the amnesty law. Cantas was also tried in 1973 along with Abuzer Ugurlu and others by the Istanbul Martial Law Military Court, but as the amnesty law was issued during the final stage of the trial, Cantas escaped this sentence also.

The Istanbul Martial Law Court suit 1974/13 and decision showing cause 74/28 of 12 December 1974 was examined also by the Military Supreme Court of Appeals Second Department. Let me give the number and date of this department's file also: Military Supreme Court of Appeals Second Department file 1975/162, 6 November 1975.

Telemen's Tip-Off

Mehmet Cantas was jailed during the operations conducted subsequent to the indicting letters sent by Ibrahim Telemen, a former smuggler whose name must be engraved in the memories of CUMHURIYET readers, to the Martial Law Command and the National Security Board and Telemen's suspicious death. He was later released by the First Army Military Court. Cantas, jailed by the Istanbul Martial Law Court following his arrest on 16 March 1979 and later released on a technicality by the First Army Court, was then posted as wanted by the Istanbul Martial Law Command on 13 October 1980.

Cantas is known to have been living recently in Los Angeles in the United States. According to reports which I have been unable to confirm as yet, Cantas was jailed in the United States for 11 months in 1973, and it is not clear as yet either when or how he left Turkey.

From Cantas to Agca

In light of all these findings, one more link is added to the smuggling chain. The chain, extending from Bekir Celenk to Mehmet Cantas, links up somewhere with Mehmet Ali Agca.

Mehmet Cantas is known in the underworld as "Ince Mehmet." But this is not the "Ince Mehmet" of Yasar Kemal's famous story, but rather the "Ince Mehmet" of the smuggling world. No one knows who else this smuggling chain will extend to in the future. The world is full of surprises.

[25 Feb 83 pp 1, 11]

[Text] Trento -- Immediately after Mehmet Cantas was arrested in Zurich and questioned in Trento, magistrate Carlo Palermo went to Rome and talked to magistrate Martella, prosecutor in the Agca investigation, which confirms the suspicion that Cantas revealed important information involving Celenk. Magistrate Palermo reportedly asked also to go to Bulgaria to question Bekir Celenk. It looks more and more as if Cantas may be Celenk's partner and boss and may be suspected of having paid Agca on the Spanish island of Majorca just prior to the attempt on the pope's life.

Palermo reportedly questioned Mehmet Ali Agca and Musa Serdar Celebi individually at the prison after our meeting with magistrate Martella. That all of this occurred after Celenk's partner Cantas was interviewed at length by magistrate Palermo in Trento shows that the Agca incident may be dealt with also within the framework of the Mafia trial. So it looks as if the unraveling of the Agca incident will involve the case files in Trento also.

For legal reasons, I am unable to reveal for the present what we talked about when I met with Agca, what questions he was asked or answers he gave or what Serdar Celebi said. Every second of every minute of these meetings, however, is recorded in my private notes. I am obliged to fall back on silence despite all the questions from home and foreign publications and television programs. I shall first report in my own newspaper, CUMHURIYET, all the details of the events I witnessed at the conclusion of the Agca trial. I hope my readers will bear with me.

There is no difference between Turkish law and Italian law in this respect. Preliminary investigations are secret. Not even the slightest bit of information can be given on the course of investigations until trial begins. I am abiding by these rules as well. But when the investigations are completed and trial begins soon, the legal impediments will be lifted and I shall inform you of all these details.

Let me say only this much: I have obtained no impressions since these meetings that would alter what I have written in CUMHURIYET before. On the contrary, I have discovered -- with due pride in my newspaper -- the importance of the material published earlier in these columns. I think CUMHURIYET is closer to the truth in this regard than the press anywhere else in the world. The articles published about Agca by your newspaper CUMHURIYET are the ones nearest the facts. I say "near" because I have not seen the documentation and evidence Martella holds. Suffice it to say at this stage, you can believe CUMHURIYET. Trust CUMHURIYET. CUMHURIYET's publications on these topics are being borne out by new evidence every day. It becomes clearer every day that we were backed by evidence and facts, not speculation and theory, in the papal shooting as well as the Ipekci murder. At present, we are only citing documents, we are only giving facts. We can all reach a conclusion together at the end. But it is early yet for this conclusion.

As you read in earlier articles, Agca did not come to play in the sand on Majorca. It is clear that money changed hands on Majorca. Majorca and its neighbor Minorca are anchorages for Cantas' and Celenk's Panamanian-registered vessels.

The trial beginning on 18 February in Trento is, I think, the biggest trial of organized multinational smuggling the world has ever seen. The investigation, gaining sudden impetus in November 1979 following the revelations to Italian magistrates by a Turk named Asim Akkaya, switched Akkaya from witness to defendant in the case. According to the Italian press, defendant Akkaya has a relative in important security positions in Turkey.

I talked with Palermo for more than 1 hour in his office at the justice building in Trento. He is 35 years old, bright, friendly and, judging by his work, a very competent lawyer as well. He has about 3,000 pages in three separate dossiers in brown plastic covers. Of course there are other files containing depositions and minutes. A large steel safe has been set aside for this job. I don't think this safe is going to be big enough.

The investigation covers the years 1979-1981. Mehmet Cantas and Bekir Celenk are characterized as important suspects in this case. The trial in Trento and magistrate Martella's Agca investigation obviously converge at some point. This common point at present centers on the name of Bekir Celenk. Later in these columns

I will publish detailed articles on this trial and documented, hair-raising smuggling stories. For the present, there are important Turkish suspects in this multinational trial taking place in a small town in northern Italy. Let's see who they are:

Mehmet Cantas, Bekir Celenk, Asim Akkaya, Husnu Bas, Huseyin Cil, Vakkas Dinc, Ahmet Erdem, Hanifi Aslan, Adem Ersop, Kemal Gonul, Turhan Gonul, Nazim Hepguler, Muharrem Hepguler, Mustafa Kisacik, Erol Kisacik, Mehmet Ali Karakafa, Hasan Nehir, Feyzi Ozdemir, Mehmet Ozguler, Muhittin Sengul and Yunus Sokullu.

The case also includes Yugoslavs of Turkish origin in addition to the Italian Mafia.

In addition to smuggling between Turkey and Italy, the trial covers multinational smuggling incidents involving countries such as Syria, Bulgaria, Greece and Yugoslavia. According to the investigation, Milan, Trieste, Palermo, Trento, Venice and Rome seem to be the smuggling centers in Italy.

The Armenian, Henry Aslanian, is known, too, as the brain behind the Italian smuggling centers. There is hot debate in Italy over Aslanian's name, though he is known in the Turkish underworld by his first name "Henry." I was on a channel 2 talk show on Italian television on 7 February 1983 and the Italian guests argued strongly about Aslanian's name.

This trial in Trento in which many Turks are implicated involves a killing similar to the Telemen incident. A smuggler named Karl Kofler was killed in the prison where he was being held shortly after confessing to police. Herbert Oberover, known to be Karl Kofler's close friend and accomplice, managed to escape from prison. Another smuggler who escaped was a suspected Turk: Hanefi Aslan. Hanefi Aslan was born in Yenipazar in 1942. There was another smuggler who was killed, one Muhammed Besir Warrak. He was killed in the Netherlands. The incident on first glance seems very confusing.

According to the initial findings, there are links between Ahmet Erdem, Huseyin Cil and Hasan Nehir. The Armenian smuggler Onnik Panikian, whom I mentioned on Italian television, is also known as a partner of Ahmet Erdem. The Turkish mafia's contact point in the French city of Marseilles is Kersan Isikian. Isikian's boss in another Armenian named Stephan Guirgossian. Let me add that all their addresses and telephone numbers are listed in Erol Kisacik's address book.

The link between Bekir Celenk and Mehmet Cantas (which I documented in earlier articles) has been plainly proved. Celenk's Zurich partner and close friend -- another Armenian -- Samir Arosian, the Arosian I named in previous articles, is known as Celenk's man in Switzerland.

The relationship between the aging, 70-plus Henry Aslanian and the well-known arms manufacturer Renota Damba forms a key point of this trial also.

The fact that has been proved by now is the trade-off between gun smuggling and drug smuggling. This fact is one which CUMHURIYET readers will recall our newspaper has been harping on for years. Another fact emerging alongside it is that all this smuggling traffic has got where it is today in a multinational crime organization enjoying a sort of new internationalism.

These facts were laid out in the book "J'Accuse," compiled in France by the famous British author Graham Greene, who lives in France. The book "Juge Michel" by French author Alain Laville [as published] extensively documents the death of a French judge killed in Marseilles on 21 October 1981. What an interesting coincidence: Judge Michel Gretan was killed while working on files involving the international smugglers on the Rome circuit. Michel is the second judge murdered while looking into Mafia cases in France. Knowing this, one has to worry about the affable, bright and enthusiastic prosecutor Palermo in a small town in northern Italy and Martella, who is conducting the Agca investigation, wondering, "Will the Mafia murder these two magistrates as well?"

The trial now taking place in Trento will cast light on the Italian Mafia, but equally so on the Turkish Mafia working in collusion with the Italian Mafia, and on an Armenian Mafia that is so influential in French domestic politics in Marseilles.

[26 Feb 83 p 7]

[Text] Paris -- Suspensions are growing every day that world-scale drug smuggling is being carried out by Armenian smugglers. It becomes a little clearer every day that Armenian terrorist organizations such as ASALA [Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia] work hand in glove with drug smugglers.

Prominent Armenian families head the list of known drug smugglers in France. Groups from the Armenian community in Marseilles are known to have extensive ties to various political parties in France. One of the most notorious of the Armenian smugglers in France is Robert Keshishian. Bedros Vartanian is a Keshishian intimate. Mitzigar Vartanian and Eduard Doudian also seem to be connected with Keshishian. Another Armenian in the same group is Albert Seferian.

Prominent Families in French Underworld

These Armenian smugglers in France also have ties with Gaotien Zampa. The prominent Venturi and Fransisco families in the French underworld are also involved with these Armenian groups. The Venturi family attorney is a leading figure in French domestic politics: former mayor of Marseilles and interior minister in the Mitterand government, Gaston Defferre!

Heroin smuggler Mitzigar Nazarian's nephew was elected to the municipal chamber on Gaston Defferre's ticket. Let me list some of the Armenians known as narcotics smugglers in France:

Sarkis Keshishian, Rafael Kalaycian, Karabet Donikian, Shenmish Selkian, John A. Gabrielian, Andre Monoukian, Rene Esseian, Marius Missakian, Roger Koyian, Inckan Kananian, Artin Adimseminian, Mitzigar and Raffi Nazarian, Robert Seferian, Katchadorian, Tacit Davitian, Richard Minassian, Marcel Djenian, Henry Atchidourian, Henry Anishkian, Ambert Seferian, Stephan Guirgossian, Kakanian, Roymond Soukassin, Onnik Panikian.

Turkish Smugglers and Aslanian

The last of these, Onnik Panikian, was exposed as a leader of the drug and gun smuggling organization in Italy. As known, the Mafia trial in Italy rests on an aging Armenian smuggler named Henry Aslanian.

The Armenian mafia in France led by Gaotan Zampa and another Armenian mafia in Italy led by Henry Aslanian control drug smuggling throughout the world. The Turkish smugglers arrested in Italy are in the Henry Aslanian group.

The man whom Turks in the drug trade look for in Marseilles is Kersan Isikian, also known as "Danile Ferrato." Isikian's boss is the Stephan Guirgossian whom you saw named two paragraphs above. Isikian's telephone number is 935-2227 and Guirgossian's known address is "12 Avenue de Kaliste Nr: 6 Beaumont la Feuzzugne."

Vartanian: 7.5 Billion at a Go

This Guirgossian has ties to Kevork Vartanian, the fund-raiser for ASALA. Here-with Kevork Vartanian's adventures: More and more links between Armenian terrorists and gun and drug smugglers turn up every day. One of them is a drug smuggler exposed by Swedish police in 1981. An Armenian named Kevork Vartanian had an important role in the smuggling incident involving 24 persons, 19 Armenians and 5 Swedes. Vartanian's accomplice was another Armenian, Dinar Zanzanian. Vartanian was a shoe manufacturer in the Swedish capital of Stockholm. He was also manager of a soccer team and hid his smuggling connections behind the team.

Swedish police discovered after a brief interrogation that Vartanian was connected with ASALA and handled the monetary arrangements through Zanzanian.

The smuggling chain was linked to America through Swiss banks. Money was sent from Los Angeles.

This case was tried and Vartanian was sentenced to 10 years in prison, Zanzanian to 6 years and Armenians named Maltyalian, Kichian and Kasapian to 6 years each.

Would like to know how much just one of Vartanian's drug smuggling trips was worth? --7.5 billion liras.

The money obtained in this way from drug smuggling was given to terrorist organizations such as ASALA to buy guns.

The Armenian terrorism began after the 1974 Cyprus Peace Operation, and I wonder if it has any connection with wealthy Greeks or the Greek sector of Cyprus. Does the "Melkoyan Institute" in the Greek sector of Cyprus have any connections with Armenian organizations?

Armenian Smugglers in Turkey

Armenian smugglers are known to be involved in arms smuggling in Turkey. One of them is Garabet Sarkis Abriyian. Abriyian was involved in a smuggling organization that included Turkish smugglers Haci Mirza and Zihni Ipek and sold 70,000 guns and 27 million rounds of ammunition in Turkey between 1966 and 1973. Abuzer Ugurlu, his father Huseyin Ugurlu, and his brothers Mustafa and Sabri Ugurlu were also tried in connection with the same ring.

Bekir Celenk's boss Mehmet Cantas, whom I discussed in previous articles, was also tried with this group.

Semsit Sakuyian, an Iranian living in Sofia, is another figure in the smuggling taking place in Turkey. Samsir Arosian, a known associate of Bekir Celenk's, is another Armenian implicated in drug smuggling.

Let us not forget that Vahe Musa Koyluyian, of "17 Rotterdam Van Riemsdiskwey," was the star of the big gun smuggling scandal referred to in our press as the "63 TIR case." We should also remember that Koyluyian was heavily involved in smuggling in Cyprus.

The terrorism market is spawned under different conditions in each country. And it is these kinds of smugglers who make money on this terrorism market. A kind of "new internationalism" is being born between the capitalist arms monopolies on the one hand and the countries that consider themselves socialist on the other. ASALA-type Armenian terrorist organizations are being used as the bloody tools of multinational traps in this terrorism market. Armenian terrorism goes hand in hand with Armenian money.

Here is another story for you:

Two French Judges Silenced by Mafia

Judge Pierre Michel was murdered by unknown persons while working on this drug smuggling case in Marseilles on 21 October 1981. Judge Michel had been working on seven big heroin smuggling files prior to his death. They included files on the "Ceyreste Heroin Laboratory," "Chambon-sur-Lignon" and "Saint-Makimin," the Sicilian file, a file on counterfeit money printed at a publishing house named Cingales, a file involving a suitcase found at the Saint Charles train station and the file on a mass murder in Marseilles, all crucial to the French mafia.

The French mafia wanted to silence Judge Michel. And the French judge was murdered. Judge Renaud who had been on the same cases in Lyons prior to Michel was also murdered.

Interesting, no?

The leading actor in this scandal, too, was Gaotan Zampa, the brain of the Armenian smugglers in France. They were murdered, but the killers are still at large, because Mafia law supercedes all other law. How well our legendary Koroglu says:

"The gun was created, and manliness disappeared."

The Turkish mafia, the French mafia, the Italian mafia, the Armenian mafia...all are organized like a "multinational corporation." It is now necessary to put aside the euphemisms in referring to international terrorism and get down to investigation of these matters.

[27 Feb 83 p 7]

[Text] London -- It seems that the Armenian terrorist organization ASALA got organized and engages in its activities right under the noses of authorities in many European cities. The organization responsible for many bloody attacks against Turkish diplomats, there is nothing secret about it in Europe. We have no way of knowing what the Western nations would say if a bloody organization committed to a terroristic war against one of them opened offices and distributed literature in Turkey. We have no way of knowing for certain, but they openly harbor Armenian terrorist organizations which have declared war and committed many crimes against Turkey. Then what right have these nations to complain about international terrorism? Isn't Armenian terrorism a part of international terrorism? What argument can condone this indifference and tolerance of one part of it?

I witnessed an example of this incredible indifference first in Paris then in London. ASALA is allowed to distribute a brochure entitled "The Armenian Problem and Turkey" in the heart of London. The publication, sold freely at Collet's Bookstore on Charing Cross Road in central London, originates at the address "13 South Wark St., London S.E. 1." ASALA publishes "Azap Hey" in North America, "Hay Baykar" in France, "Haypo-Ug" in the Greek sector of Cyprus, "Kaytzer" in Britain and "Hay Seda Yee" in Greece. All of these publications have listed addresses. ASALA also publishes journals in Iran, Syria and India.

NATO nations are included, as seen, among the countries where ASALA is organized. I do not know how it is possible for these NATO allies to put such tolerance as they show for this terrorist organization which has declared war against Turkey in the context of mutual defense.

It would be the height of comedy, I think, to offer freedom of thought as the rationale for allowing ASALA, which declares openly in its journals that it has waged 200 "military operations" against Turkish diplomats and missions in the past 7 years, to organize so openly in Western nations, to freely bring any weapons they want across the borders of NATO nations and to plan such bloody actions. Freedom of thought does not resort to violence, but is and must be a political order applicable to individuals and organizations that clearly reject violence. For example, if the Irish liberation army, the IRA, opened offices in Turkey and started directing bloody actions against British diplomats, I wonder if the British government would interpret this with the typical British reserve? I don't think so. This tolerance of criminal organizations is a disgrace for each of our Western friends. The way the British government interprets such a situation, not permitting organization of such groups as the IRA which has opened war against them, is exactly the way we believe that ASALA which has declared open war against the Turks should not be permitted to organize.

ASALA gives itself a leftist cast, declaring openly in its manifesto that it will cooperate with "revolutionary Turks" and "separatist powers." I do not even want to think that any citizen bearing a Turkish passport would cooperate with this organization. If there is or should be in the future a question of such mutual assistance, then, believe me, "traitor" is too good a word for a person who would carry a Turkish passport and then do that. A person who goes against his

own people and alienates himself from his own country does not alter that end result no matter what political or ideological niceties he may consider appropriate for himself. What does joining a racist organization that has declared war against one's own country have to do with being a leftist, a revolutionary or a socialist? Treason is no ideology. A traitor is a traitor.

In perpetrating these bloody acts backed by shady finances, ASALA is obviously a part of international terrorism. How one is to interpret this incredible tolerance in Western capitals, I don't know. If terrorism is international, then the war on terrorism must be international also. Just as no distinction can be made between a left-wing terrorist and a right-wing terrorist, so can no distinction be made between an Armenian one and a Turkish one. They are all part and parcel of international terrorism. So what does this tolerance mean?

ASALA, holding the bridgeheads in France with political support originating in Marseilles, the world capital of Armenians and Armenian smugglers, has reached an agreement with the French government it seems, according to information I obtained while in Paris, that "there can be no further aggression against Turks." There is a rumor to this effect. Where and how a lawful government would come to negotiate with a bloodthirsty organization is, under any circumstances, a matter of great concern. Even if there were such an agreement, no one would believe it and no one would abide by it.

The fact of the matter is this: ASALA will resume aggression against Turkish missions and diplomats at the first opportunity. With international drug smuggling behind them, ASALA is not about to take dictation on whom it will attack next. "Be always on guard," they say. ASALA seeks every opportunity to launch new attacks against the foreign missions of Turkey, a NATO nation, right under the noses of NATO-nation governments. If the Western press and secret services gave a modicum of the importance they ascribe to Mehmet Ali Agca to ASALA, they would easily and quickly find out who is behind this bloodthirsty organization. But this Armenian terrorism, suddenly launched after the 1974 Cyprus peace operation, forges ahead on a virtual "Crusade." We Turks most certainly have the right to demand that these bloody organizations not be tolerated in the name of Western civilization.

[28 Feb 83 p 7]

[Text] London -- Mehmet Ali Agca's adventures on the renowned resort island of Majorca were also taken up by the Spanish press. According to a report in the ULTIMA HORA MALLORCA, published in Majorca, a Bulgarian citizen named Wajstla was murdered while Agca was "on vacation" on the island. Why Wajstla, a suspected drug smuggler, came to the island is not clear. The local Majorcan press thinks there should be a connection between Agca's stay on the island and the murder of a Bulgarian drug smuggler.

Not many leads have been linked to concrete evidence at this stage. All of them require official investigation. Spanish police scowl if you mention the "plot against the pope." If they only frown, that at least is something. The clamps are on, too. For example: "What is this, a report about a murdered Bulgarian drug smuggler Wajstla?"

No Honeymoon

Just as this matter has not been sufficiently cleared up, neither has any definitive information been acquired about the Hungarian Ilona Koczkas and the Polish-Englishman named Shiyzcek who stayed in the room adjoining Agca's at the Flamboyant Hotel. Agca was not honeymooning at the Flamboyant Hotel. He did not come to swim or play tennis, either. He came to meet someone and get paid to assassinate the pope. Is it unthinkable that Agca, the son of a poor family from Malatya who never took the change for what he bought at the Flamboyant Hotel and tipped the waiters so liberally, should have received money while on the island from Bekir Celenk's agent on Minorca, Majorca's neighboring island?

Certainly not. It is easy to think, but hard to prove. Hard for us journalists. Only one person is capable of proving it, and that is Martella.

Now, what needs to be done at this stage is to investigate the dates on which Bekir Celenk's ships came to Majorca and Minorca. This includes, of course, the Panamanian flag vessels of Bekir Celenk's partner and boss Mehmet Cantas. Who is employed on these ships? Who are the captains of these ships? Who are their crews? Where were the ships purchased and what are their ports of call?

Is it possible that Agca met someone arriving on these ships while he was in Majorca? Certainly it is.

I checked the hotel register to see if there were other Turks staying at the hotel on the same dates. This was inconclusive. Obviously, Agca met someone in Majorca. But who? And how? Nobody knows at the moment.

Devils-Angels

You need an "English wrench" to pry out any information about Bekir Celenk's activities in London. Finding Celenk's trail through the London fog is not a very easy thing to do. I went to a hotel and talked with some Turks, taking the identity of an "estate lawyer." Sometimes I posed as "a shipper" or gave my name as "Captain" in order to pursue certain topics. I had the assistance of some friends in making these contacts. In a world full of "devils," "angels" do exist. I got help from these angels. My search in London is not yet finished. London is itself a topic for research. With its German video companies and gambling dens and gaming houses where businessmen, some of them Turkish, pass millions of pounds across the green baize tables, London seems to be an interesting place. I will tell you about it.

[1 Mar 83 p 7]

[Text] Trento -- Magistrate Carlo Palermo is to investigate Turkish smugglers in Bulgaria and the official Bulgarian firm Kintex. Palermo has various documents and information on Bulgaria in his thousands of pages of files. It is thought that Palermo will seek permission from Bulgarian authorities to question Bekir Celenk.

Palermo's files concentrate on the relationships between Bulgarian firms and Turkish smugglers Huseyin Cil, Mustafa Kisacik and the brothers Nazir and Muharrem Hepguler. Information on Huseyin Cil appears on page 1106 of the Trento district attorney's office file no "N. 5075/80 G.I." Asim Akkaya's extensive confessions also occupy a significant portion of this file.

Magistrate Palermo has found that Turkish smugglers who frequent the "Cafe Berlin," a smugglers' hangout like the Hotel Vitosha, in Sofia worked with A.L. Awad and Vakkas Salih Ali Din smuggling narcotics in Italy via Bulgaria. The file also contains information on the Armenian Henry Aslanian, who holds Syrian citizenship, and the Armenian Samir Arosian, still living in Zurich. The interesting thing is that Samir Arosian and Bekir Celenk are close friends. Celenk is partial to working with Armenian smugglers abroad.

Cantas Supplied Information

Mehmet Cantas, currently jailed in Italy, is thought to have provided Palermo quite extensive information on the Turkish mafia. Magistrate Palermo reportedly went to Rome in an effort to talk to Mehmet Ali Agca and Serdar Celebi to confirm the information he received from Mehmet Cantas. Palermo is expected to be putting detailed questions to the parties concerned in Sofia in light of this information. It is not hard to predict right now, however, what kind of answers Palermo will get. Still, I do not think magistrate Palermo is the kind to be intimidated by this. He is intelligent and sharp. He knows all right what he will ask and the answers he will get. He knows, but still thinks it necessary to make an investigation in Sofia.

Like an Athlete

Magistrate Palermo, at 35, has the fresh-faced affability more often associated with athletes. He has been to Turkey before in the course of investigations. He has talked with authorities on various occasions. "I went all the way to Alexandria [Iskenderun]," he says.

When I met Palermo in his office in Trento, he sorted through his files and, smiling, handed me a sheet of paper. I looked at the paper; on it were my address and telephone number. "We see your articles in CUMHURIYET," he laughed. "See, we're watching you, too."

The next day all the CUMHURIYET articles on smuggling went onto Palermo's and Martella's desks, translated into Italian. This it was easy for us to agree on.

A Sense of Humor

My appointment with this young prosecutor was late in the day. Promptly at 1800 hours, the time we had agreed to meet, he stepped out of the elevator wearing brown slacks and a sporty sweater. "Senor Mumcu," he said, greeting me as if we had known each other 40 years. We shook hands and went into his office together.

Palermo is a very cheerful man, with the standard Italian high spirits multiplied ten times over. We exchanged mafia stories, and we laughed a lot. This prosecutor takes his job very seriously, but at the same time retains a sense of humor about it. He impressed me as very sharp, a brilliant and competent man of the law.

"Santaj, Santaj"

The Italians pronounce our "c" as an "s." When he said, "Santaj, Santaj," it was not hard to figure out whom he meant. He was talking about Mehmet Cantas. He also knew that Cantas is called "Ince Mehmet" in the underworld. He had found links between Mehmet Cantas and Bekir Celenk. It was Palermo who had communicated with Interpol about Cantas' arrest. And Cantas was arrested in Zurich, Switzerland, and extradited to Italy in response to this request by Palermo.

As I mentioned previously, Celenk's association with Agca and Mehmet Cantas' with Bekir Celenk add more strength every day to the connection between the Agca file and the Mafia file.

Palermo and I discussed the confessions made by smuggler Ibrahim Teleman in a written statement given in 1972 to Ustun Gunsan, deputy military prosecutor of the Izmir Martial Law Command, prior to his death in 1979. Palermo seemed very interested in these files. And why not? The state had, as early as 1972, official information in these files implicating Hasan Nehir who is now being prosecuted, and Bekir Celenk. But the persons named in these confessions had been forgotten in dusty files. Such as Bekir Celenk, such as Hasan Nehir, such as Mehmet Zeki, and others that put your heart in your throat.

I told him how this file had first been lost, then found and forwarded to the courts, what had happened in the meantime and how my attorney Orhan Apaydin's office had been ransacked in the search for this file. This file will also come here and see further service in the Italian department of justice.

Light to Be Cast on Turkey

The trial in Trento is their biggest trial. If it proceeds without a hitch, the light cast from here will also illuminate smuggling incidents in Turkey. The smuggling files at the Ankara Fourth Martial Law Court and the file at the Trento department of justice will expose smuggling networks throughout the world.

I wished Palermo good luck and left the justice building. I spent the night in Trento and took the 4-hour train trip to Venice the next day. On the motor launch crossing the lagoon in Venice, I sat thinking. Do you know what I thought about? Something completely irrelevant -- one of Selahattin Pinar's pretty songs: "Where Have You Been Lately?"

[2 Mar 83 p 7]

[Text] London -- The Oscar Maritime firm in London, of which Bekir Celenk is a partner, bought the ship "Benil" which is now aground in Spain from a Greek businessman named Michel Gigilinis at the Greek port of Piraeus. Gigilinis and Celenk had a shipping partnership for a while. A Turkish captain named Ediz Akman is known to have been present when the ship was sold. Akman, known to Bekir Celenk's crew as "Captain Ediz," went to Minorca after the "Benil" ran aground.

To review what I have already reported: Celenk's firm Oscar Maritime Inc operates out of the same building in London as the Sutas firm, belonging to convicted gun smuggler Mehmet Cantas. Celenk's company is at no 67-68 and Cantas' at no 65 at the mutual address "London Wall E.C. 2." Bekir Celenk's namesake ship, the "Celenk," has been leased several times by Cantas' Sutas firm and used for transport between various countries.

Two Italian Firms

Another firm which has also leased Celenk's ship is in Italy. This Italian firm bears the name "S.I.S. Revanna." Two other Italian firms have leased Celenk's ships for shipping purposes. A Turkish shipper who leases Celenk's ships in Turkey is Adil Tandir, who lives in Istanbul.

Osman Ergun, a contract employee at the London consulate general, has a son, Orhan Ergun, living in London who has worked for both Cantas' firm Sutas and Celenk's Oscar Maritime-Henro Shipping, located in the same building. I telephoned Osman Ergun, who confirmed that his son had "worked for 8 or 9 months at Cantas' firm." Orhan Ergun had first worked at Cantas' firm, but later became acquainted with Bekir Celenk and moved to Celenk's firm, it was learned.

Sadikoglu

Other reports I have run into have it that Orhan Ergun worked for a Turkish shipper in London named Kahraman Sadikoglu after he left the Cantas and Celenk firms. One of Sadikoglu's firms is named "Gullmaritime."

Orhan Ergun has also been to Athens and Piraeus in connection with buying ships for Celenk in Greece, according to information I obtained from various sources in London.

I finally got a chance to talk to Sabahattin Su, Mehmet Cantas' partner in Sutas. Su said he was upset by these events and had wanted to leave the firm as soon as he heard about them. Su put in his resignation on Monday and left Sutas.

Apartment in Athens

Bekir Celenk is known to have rented an apartment in the "Saloran" [as published] quarter of the Greek capital of Athens for a while after he fled Turkey. He later moved to "Enfield, 62 Ridge Avenue No 21" in north London, from which address he conducted his business and affairs. Celenk apparently spent a great deal of money in various gaming parlors and night clubs while he was in London.

"Benil" File

The initial owner of the "Benil" according to Panamanian ship registration records, the Greek Gigilinis whose firm "Martine-Masfie" is in London said that the papers on Panamanian flag vessels were in the care of an American attorney living in New York, Mr Chanson. According to information I received from the records in New York, the "Benil" file was closed as the ship is now in the hands of Spanish scrap dealers.

Film Makers

Bekir Celenk's London circle is very interesting. His closest friends here are the brothers Berker and Turker Inanoglu. The Inanoglu brothers, as known, are in the film business. Berker Inanoglu is the one who introduced Bekir Celenk and Musa Serdar Celebi, the president of the Turkish Idealist Federation in Germany who was arrested in connection with the papal shooting. Berker Inanoglu worked for the NAP organization in Istanbul as a business fund-raiser for the party. Musa Serdar Celebi, who did the same thing in Istanbul, and Berker Inanoglu are friends. Berker Inanoglu's older brother Turker Inanoglu has nothing to do with politics as far as anyone knows, unless, "like the preacher and his money, the left hand does not know what the right hand is doing."

Bekir Celenk's brother-in-law, Selim Soydan, a former member of the Fenerbahce soccer team, is said to come to London occasionally to keep up with his film affairs and get together with Berker Inanoglu.

Another close friend of Bekir Celenk's in London is an Armenian Turk, Ramon Keshishian.

A wanted notice for Mehmet Cantas and Bekir Celenk was posted on 13 October 1980 by the Istanbul Martial Law Command. They were wanted, but were somehow free to make the rounds of the hotels and night clubs in various European cities.

At least the waiters at the night clubs and gambling salons were happy about Bekir Celenk's London trip. Celenk is a liberal dispenser of tips. Whether it had anything to do with him or not, I do not know, but two night clubs Celenk frequented were closed by their owners after he left here.

Celenk's adventures would make a good movie. I wonder if we could find a producer and a film company to make it?

[3 Mar 83 p 7]

[Text] London -- Two night clubs in London that Bekir Celenk frequented, distributing his largesse, closed after he left. One was on the first floor of the Kervan Hotel in the Essex section of London and the other was the "Yakup" in south London. Both were owned by Cypriot Turks. Another place Bekir Celenk frequented was the "Palm Beach" gambling house. The hotel at 366 Essex Road N 1 is a place where no one knows who comes and goes. I went to the hotel for a look around. A hotel guest told me the hotel register is filled out by the guests, not a desk clerk, as the owner, clothier Hasan Ozkan, employed no desk clerk.

Artists and musicians from Turkey entertain guests at the night club on the first floor of the hotel. Singer Sadan Adanali and Metin Boke's band reminisced with Bekir Celenk about Turkey.

Berker Inanoglu

I have asked myself whether it would be useful to take a brief look also at the London relationships of film maker Berker Inanoglu, who introduced Celenk and Musa Serdar Celebi, president of the Federation of Democratic Idealist Associations in Europe and now jailed in Italy in connection with the attempted assassination of the pope.

Berker Inanoglu, as known, is a film maker. He had also performed effectively in the Istanbul organization of the NAP, serving as a bridge between the party and the businessmen who contributed financially to the party. He was jailed for a time in the Ankara Mamak Military Prison as a consequence, but was released. According to certain information I obtained while in Ankara, Berker Inanoglu returned from London to Ankara and went to Mamak Prison where he turned himself in to the prosecutor's office in a car belonging to the Ankara bureau of one of our prominent newspapers.

Musa Serdar Celebi was also a fund raiser for the party. And the person who brought Bekir Celenk and Musa Serdar Celebi together was this Berker Inanoglu.

Berker Inanoglu has an older brother named Turker Inanoglu. Turker Inanoglu does not seem to be involved in politics, however. Turker Inanoglu concerns himself with the film business.

Wealthy Armenian's Hotel

Berker Inanoglu has a fancy for running hotels as well as being a film maker. He ran a hotel on Holland Park Road in London for a while. The owner was a wealthy Armenian named Muradian. The name of the hotel which Inanoglu leased from Muradian and ran himself was the "Overseas Visitor's Hotel." Muradian owns other hotels and rental apartments on this street. The hotel that Berker Inanoglu ran, or rather could not run and gave up, was at no 42 on this street. It was later turned over to another Turk named Umit Gokeri. The present manager of the hotel is a Spaniard.

Berker Inanoglu's brother Turker Inanoglu has extensive business relationships in London. He has nothing to do with politics. The Inanoglu brothers, Turker Inanoglu in particular, work with other film companies located in the building at "26 Berwick Street W 1" in London's famed entertainment district known as "Soho."

Film Companies in Soho

Four film companies are located in the building whose first floor is occupied by a store named the "International Sex Shop." They are: "Springrise Ltd," "Itef Ltd," "World Inpex Ltd" and "Empis Film Ltd."

Almost all film companies and the new video clubs in Turkey operate in conjunction with these film companies. A major partner in these firms is Ugur Terzioğlu, who lives in Rome. No doubt by coincidence, Terzioğlu, owner of the firm "Filmcenter S.R.L." at "Via Torino 95, Rome," and I sat next to each other and chatted on the Istanbul-Rome flight.

Among the Turkish firms that work with these film companies in Soho is "Gulsah Film," in which Celenk's brother-in-law is a partner. Akhun Film, Erler Film and Arzu Film are all companies that work with these firms in London. The Turkish officer of these London firms is İlhan Filmer.

Bekir Celenk has lately become as involved in the film business as in shipping. It would therefore be natural for him to establish friendly ties with other film makers as regards the purchase and sale of films abroad. This friendship, of course, remains in film circles.

Other London friends of Bekir Celenk's include, besides Keshishian, an Armenian Turkish businessman named Manuk Manukian. Manuk Manukian's father lives in Turkey. He is the film maker Melek Manukian.

Here you have met Bekir Celenk's business circle. Our London correspondent Ahmet Tan and I will now take you, on a rainy day in London, to the house where Celenk lived. Yes, we are going to the house. Ahmet Tan is taking my picture in front of the house; I am walking up to the door and ringing the bell at this white frame house with luxury automobiles parked out front.

[4 Mar 83 p 7]

[Text] London -- Bekir Celenk's white frame house and garden at "Enfield, 62 Ridge Avenue Nr 21" in London is now kept closed. Our popular songstress Emel Sayin has also stayed at this house in the northern London suburb of Enfield. Emel Sayin and her husband Selcuk Aslan, son of "Casino King" Fahrettin Aslan, spent their honeymoon here.

A little poking around in Enfield with our London correspondent Ahmet Tan was sufficient to find out this much. Enfield is about an hour's drive from downtown London. Affluent English live here as well as Greek, Italian and Cypriot businessmen. The first thing you notice is the opulent automobiles parked in front of their garages.

Celenk drove a white Mercedes when he lived in this house. We could not find out whether it had West German or British plates. One of Celenk's neighbors said he could not remember the plates, but frequently saw the high-priced Mercedes.

"I Cannot Say"

Celenk's house was number 62. When we went to the house next door, number 60, for information, a Turkish Cypriot woman first opened the door. Then a giant of a fellow, about 6'3" and also Turkish Cypriot, materialized at the door. I asked this modishly-dressed Turkish hulk who had been the former owner of the house next door. "Me," he said. Then as soon as I mentioned Bekir Celenk, he said,

"I'm not giving any information," and headed for his swank, bright green car -- plate number "PYT 390 Y." A younger replica, whom I took to be his son, followed him out the door. Ahmet Tan and I pelted the athletically-built Cypriot, somewhere between 45 and 50 years old, with questions. The Cypriot, growing white with fury, said, "I'm saying nothing, nothing," and got in his car. "Then you'll tell it to Interpol. They'll be here," I said, hoping to give him a turn. He stopped and looked at me. He was shaking with rage. In terrible Turkish, he said something incongruous like, "They'll come, they're here." Seeing that he was shaken, I asked -- based on information I already had -- "All right. Did Emel Sayin stay in this house? Who rented this house?" "Aslan, Aslan," he answered. "Which Aslan?" I asked, "Was it Fahrettin or Selcuk?" The big Turk, still abrupt in his answers, said, "They rented the house and they left. You must not publish what we're saying." Ahmet Tan threw in at one point, "Did Celenk pay you? Does he owe you money?" The big man hustled his wife, his equally large son and an older, fur-coated woman (probably his mother-in-law) into the car and sped off. Another high-priced car had been sitting beside his. The second car parked in front of the house was yellow and had plate no "Blu 36 ST."

We Made Him Mad

We had made the big Turkish Cypriot very angry. Obviously the man had something to fear. Obviously also he had some familiarity with Turks. Selcuk Aslan had looked him up when he came to London. Bekir Celenk had, too. But who is he? When I asked, "Is the house yours or Celenk's," he had said "Mine, mine." I had asked why the house was vacant and got no reply. There was no "To Let" or "For Sale" sign in front of the house; it was just unoccupied. I tried to find out this big Turk's name using his license plate numbers, but no British official would give this information. Giving up hope on number 60, we knocked on the door of Celenk's other neighbor at number 64, thinking, "Wouldn't it be nice if we found a member of the British nobility?" Another well-dressed Turkish Cypriot, around 25 or 30, opened the door. We asked this one the same questions:

[Question] Did Bekir Celenk live here?

[Answer] Yes he did. Yes, he had a white Mercedes.

[Question] Did it have German plates?

[Answer] I don't remember. It might have had British plates.

[Question] Good. Did Emel Sayin stay at this house?

[Answer] For a while. With a young man, my age.

Our dialogue was going well. I got my hopes up. The well-dressed young Cypriot pointed to house number 60 where we had got into the argument a little earlier. "Why don't you talk to him," he asked. He wouldn't have told us anything if I'd said, "He got away from us," so I said, "No one's at home. They're away. I wonder if they're British?" He laughed. "Turkish," he said, "Cypriot." He suddenly clammed up when I asked, "What's their name?" "I don't know," he said and tried to shut the door.

[Question] How could not know? Aren't they your neighbors?

He could not have answered, "No," to that.

So who is this big Cypriot? He is a well-off businessman; it was not hard to see that much, but what is his relationship to Bekir Celenk? Is it a coincidence that Emel Sayin stayed at the same house? Maybe so. Now to find Selcuk Aslan and ask him who rented him the house. Mehmet Ali Agca testified that he had received money from Fahrettin Aslan, but it has not been proved. He also says he got money from Bekir Celenk. So you see it is not easy to straghten it all out. We are trying to cut through the thick London fog, that's all.

Would we be able to ask the lovely, blonde-haired, green-eyed Emel Sayin these questions, I wonder? Who rented you this house? That's all.

[5 Mar 83 p 7]

[Text] Rome -- Bekir Celenk's Zurich friend Samir Arosian disappeared when the smuggling investigation began in Trento. Arosian, or "Aris" for short, who runs the Nova Park Hotel, one of the smugglers' hangouts in Europe, covered his tracks. His former telephone number, 469-2482, in Zurich does not answer. Officials say the telephone was disconnected.

Selahattin Guvensoy, a close firend of Abuzer Ugurlu's living in Sofia, reportedly goes to Switzerland frequently to see Samir Aris and stays at this hotel under the assumed name of "Thomas." Guvensoy, named by Ibrahim Telemen and implicated in many law suits, has been living in Sofia for a long time.

Named by Trento prosecutor Carlo Palermo but later excluded from the investigation on the rationale that he had not engaged in smuggling in Italy, Arosian is thought to have decided to go into hiding for a while.

The telephone number 491-3388 listed under Samir Aris in the Zurich telephone directory does not answer. The address listed with this telephone number is "Baden Str. 420, Zurich."

Guvensoy-Mersan

One link between the smuggling files and the Mehmet Ali Agca investigation has to do with Selahattin Guvensoy. Guvensoy is a smuggler implicated in the trial of Abuzer Ugurlu now in progress in the Ankara Fourth Martial Law Court.

Omer Mersan, who Agca said "got me a false passport," works for the "Vardar" electronics firm in Munich owned by the brothers Selami and Bekir Gultas, who are also named in the Abuzer Ugurlu trial. Mersan is reportedly a close friend of the Sofia smugglers Selahattin Guvensoy and Fikri Kocakerim.

Bulgarian Dilemma

Are Bulgarians involved in the papal shooting? I do not know and have no way to find out. All the evidence in this regard is presently in magistrate Martella's files. From my own files and documents, however, I can list smuggling incidents involving Bulgarians and the state-owned firms named Kintex. Bulgaria's involvement in these incidents makes it easy to speculate about KGB contrivance in the attempt on the pope's life. This is the Bulgarian's dilemma.

Did they or didn't they? I do not know. What is certain at the moment is Bulgaria's involvement in all kinds of smuggling. What is not certain is whether the KGB was behind the papal shooting...or rather, this is still under investigation. Instead of developing hypotheses or making up theories, therefore, it is necessary to wait for the outcome of the official investigation and public hearings.

Agca Happiest

The complicating factor in the Agca affair is that two major intelligence organizations, the CIA and the KGB, are embroiled over it. The one who is happiest about this quarrel -- you can be sure -- is our home-grown terrorist Agca. Agca derives a great deal of satisfaction from these developments.

The papal shooting, however reprehensible, still led to certain positive developments. If it had not happened, the Mafia and smuggling events would perhaps not have become so important. It was this, at any rate, that put our Bekir Celenks and Mehmet Cantases in the newspapers and on television screens around the world. These events are like a game of billiards. The billiard ball that struck the pope ricocheted to Bekir Celenk and on to Mehmet Cantas.

Be that as it may, the important thing for us is whose dirty hands are behind the terrorism in Turkey. The smuggling and papal shooting trials are helping to expose these facts.

So I repeat: Is the KGB involved in the papal shooting? It is very hard to prove -- at least for the present. The one who can prove it is Martella. And what Martella holds in his hands is something we do not know.

Bulgaria May Be Questioned

But at least we can query the Bulgarian authorities about the following people, whether they are in Sofia and, if not, whether they ever lived in Bulgaria:

Saban Vezir, Avni Karadurmus, Fikri Kocakerim, Mahmut Mahmutogullari, Gaci Cucu, Ismail Haci Suleymanoglu, Selahattin Guvensoy, Cemsit Sakuyian, Nedim Diskaya...

Then we could turn to the Swiss authorities and ask the rationale behind temporary residence permit no 259.34.467.151 which Bekir Celenk obtained from Swiss authorities.

Smuggling has been going on freely for many years, and many organizations and nations, from the capitalists with their arms monopolies to the nations whose official ideologies are Marxism-Leninism, have been earning billions on this terrorism market. This is the matter in a nutshell.

[6 Mar 83 p 7]

[Text] Milan -- A knotty problem has recently cropped up for Trento magistrate Carlo Palermo. The problem is whether Fevzi Ozdemir, who was arrested with the Mehmet Ozguler group and later reportedly died of a heart attack in the Trieste prison, is in fact Fevzi Ozdemir.

Some doubts have surfaced as to the identity of Fevzi Ozdemir, born in 1939, who was arrested on 26 September 1981. The young prosecutor Palermo now has to unravel this knot.

What prompted these doubts was the discovery that the person arrested with the name Fevzi Ozdemir on his passport might be another smuggler named Mustafa Enver Turkmen. The brother of the smuggling suspect who was said to have died of a heart attack at Trieste prison towards the end of last year stirred up a hornet's nest when he went to our Milan consulate general and said the person arrested with Fevzi Ozdemir's passport was "Mustafa Enver Turkmen."

This Mustafa Enver Turkmen was born in Gaziantep. His mother's name was Makhbule and his father was Huseyin. Date of birth: 1940. Passport issued by the Izmir public records office in 1975. According to these records, Mustafa Enver Turkmen is registered on page 110 of section 149, volume 89 for Kirbuzzincirli, Gaziantep.

Information has been obtained to the effect that Mustafa Enver Turkmen used a false passport to leave the country after committing a crime in Turkey and took up smuggling in the meantime.

Is there a person named Fevzi Ozdemir? The person arrested by Italian police and who died in the Trieste prison was known as Fevzi Ozdemir. The person with this identity now seems to be dead according to official records. If this Fevzi Ozdemir is not a real person but a name used for a false passport, then there is no problem. Fevzi Ozdemir would have been an artificial creation and the strange thing would be that someone else died in his name. The death of a nonexistent person is no more of a problem than his life. But if there is a smuggler named Fevzi Ozdemir, this person is officially dead according to the records. This person is now comfortably at large with someone else's passport and identity.

False Passport Organization

It is known that both terrorists and smugglers obtain false passports with extraordinary ease. Investigation from this angle could cast light on other incidents similar to this one in Turkey. For example, a passport mill in Turkey headed by an Armenian citizen by the name of "Veziroglu" was seized in May 1971 along with false passports.

Another incident involving false passports, you already know, came to light with the Agca incident: False passports for Mehmet Ali Agca, Mehmet Sener, Abdullah Catli and Omer Ay were all issued by the Nevsehir Security Directorate. The investigation into these false passports is now in progress, I believe.

You will recall that Ibrahim Telemen had reported before his death that false passports were made up by smugglers. You will also recall that a false passport in the name of "Kemal Tayyar" was seized in Telemen's room.

I should think then that investigation into false passports ought to have priority.

Returning to Fevzi Ozdemir, is the person who was arrested with a passport made out in that name really Fevzi Ozdemir or is he Mustafa Enver Turkmen?

Trento magistrate Palermo may be able to get Mehmet Cantas, the notorious "Ince Mehmet" of the Turkish underworld, to talk, but it is too late for Fevzi Ozdemir. The dead don't talk. And the things they don't talk about, of course, remain in the dark.

[7 Mar 83 p 7]

[Text] Rome -- We have no way of knowing whether Bekir Celenk is in detention in Sofia, but there are some things we do know. Celenk is not in detention in the sense that we understand it, because he telephones whomever he wishes whenever he wishes. Who, you ask? Let me name one: his partner in Germany, Atalay Saral, for one.

Celenk also has extensive contacts with Greece. Research in Greece shows that this multinational smuggler of ours entered Athens on 20 April 1981. He stayed at the Park Hotel in Piraeus on that date. He stayed at the hotel, at 103 Kolokotroni Street, for 2 months and bought two ships during this time. One of them was originally the "Dimitrios." Celenk changed this "Dimitrios" to the "Benil."

"Benil" Story

You remember the "Benil," the ship I have spoken of so frequently before. It ran aground at Minorca, in the waters off Spain, on 18 December 1981 and a legal conflict erupted between the ship's crew and Celenk. I told about the haggle that resulted when the dispute went to court and how Celenk "brought things around" so that he ended up taking possession of the ship. Celenk bought this ship from a Greek named Michel Gigilinis, registered it in Panama and put it to hauling cargo with Mehmet Cantas' London firm Sutas.

What Celenk's ships carried is not our business at present, but that of Trento prosecutor Carlo Palermo. Both Celenk and Cantas are being prosecuted in connection with this shipping business.

After Celenk bought the "Benil," he went to Salonika and bought another ship there. This ship was originally the "Telor." Celenk renamed it the "Duntas" and registered it also in Panama.

Celenk went to London after buying the ships, then returned to Greece in September 1981. He stayed in Athens' famed "Phaleron" quarter, at the "Carol" Hotel.

Arriving at the "Carol" with a Lebanese passport, Celenk later returned to the Park Hotel in Piraeus. Celenk asked the Park Hotel clerk for papers indicating he had lived at the hotel for 2 years, offering a heavy bribe for them. The hotel office notified police, and Celenk was supposedly placed under tight surveillance.

According to hotel records, Celenk frequently telephoned London, Istanbul and Sofia. The London telephone numbers are known. The ones in Istanbul are easy to find out. But what about the ones in Sofia?

Suppose Celenk called Sofia numbers 31-78-82 or 76-80-60 from the Park Hotel. Whose numbers are these?

It is not that easy to find out. Why not? Well, these numbers might for all I know belong to a Bulgarian citizen named Yuvanovich. But who is this Yuvanovich? Could he be a businessman? A representative of the Kintex firm? I don't know. Would you ask?

Who was with Celenk in Athens and Piraeus? The Greek police would know. If the Greek police would reveal what they know, we would be able to combine the information we have with this official information.

[8 Mar 83 p 7]

[Text] Rome -- Agca has corresponded with two women from his cell in Rebibbia prison. I found out the name and address of one of them, which I respectfully present to the world press: She is an oldish woman who felt concerned about Agca and wrote to him, wondering apparently, "Is humanity dead?" She is a retired nurse living in Genoa. Her name is Viola Vita and her address is "Via Flora N: 4/12."

Another "admirer" who wrote to Agca is in Britain. This one was a young girl named Anna Maria. I could not find out Anna Maria's address. Oh well, let's turn this task over to our Italian colleagues and American ABC television, which is pouring thousands of dollars into a new program on Agca.

Agca writes to the Italian nurse in Italian and to Anna Maria in London in English. Anna Maria supposedly fell in love with Agca from afar. Such, it seems, is Agca's fate. Everything happens from afar. He was convicted in absentia in Turkey in the Ipekci murder. Perhaps for this reason, he is not too interested in happenings from afar and curtailed the correspondence with Anna Maria. But there have been changes lately in the thinking in connection with the Ipekci affair.

It is a little different in Senora Vita's case. Vita is very concerned about Agca. Don't be surprised if she "adopts" him soon. She has even tried to send Agca's mother money, apparently. She does not know whether the money arrived or not. See, everybody who gives Agca money is not a smuggler. Let the philanthropists have some fun, too.

They Thank Agca

Don't laugh now, but Agca has other fans in Italy, too. They wrote messages such as this to him on Vatican walls right after the shooting:

"Agca, whoever you are, whatever your reasons for shooting -- thanks."

These graffiti were immediately removed, of course.

Agca has an extraordinary interest in foreign languages. When he says international terrorist, he means it. He learned Italian very quickly. I don't know, but I wonder if it was a member of the Red Brigades in the next cell who taught him Italian so quickly.

Agca probably improved his English in the correspondence with Anna Maria. He practiced his English by writing, "I killed, you killed, he killed, we killed, they killed." Now, who are the "they"? The whole world would like to know. Agca, meanwhile, is quite content. And why shouldn't he be? World War III will soon be raging with him at its center. Then he will be writing a book about his life, selling it to the publishing houses and television stations and posting off millions of dollars to his beloved mother, Muazzes Agca.

Agca speaks good Italian. I wonder if this is why he has made extensive confessions in Italy. It was impossible to get a confession out of him in his mother tongue. Either that, or he did not want to talk or they didn't know how to make him talk. Perhaps, too, he was afraid of one of them.

Saying one of them always brings Oral Celik to mind. Oral Celik was Agca's closest friend. They were together in Malatya, they were together in Istanbul, they were together in the Ipekci murder, they were together in the prison escape, they were together in the plot against the pope. If Agca got money from Bekir Celenk or someone else for the papal job, Oral Celik could well have this money now. Oral Celik is nowhere to be found. He is probably on a "study tour" of Europe to "broaden himself and improve his education."

The country where Oral Celik usually goes is West Germany. He lives under an assumed name in West Germany. German police could find him if they wanted to. Either the German police are not trying very hard or Oral Celik is awfully good at hiding out. All right, what about Isa Armagan, the fugitive from a capital conviction? Armagan had cosmetic surgery on his face and travels freely with a false passport.

There is not much chance of resolving the papal case without apprehending Oral Celik. If Oral Celik were caught tomorrow or the next day, a little more light would be cast on the incident. True, but finding Oral Celik is no easy thing. Next to Oral Celik, there is the matter of Abdullah Catli. I hear that Catli, who was arrested in Zurich, Switzerland, on 22 February 1982 and later released, is a top man among the smugglers, as well as the idealists known here as "Gray Wolves." What makes Musa Serder Celebi important in this case, I think, is his position and importance in Germany.

Agca must be looking back in prison and assessing his former relationships. This may enable him to reconstruct the Ipekci incident. And by himself this time. He is by himself with practically no means of communication with the outside. I say "practically" because he has correspondents in Turkey like the Italian Vita and the British Anna Maria. They certainly include his relatives. One is his brother Adnan Agca.

Agca gets no Turkish newspapers. He learns what is going on in Turkey only from the letters he gets from his brother Adnan. What if the letters were written in code? His brother Adnan has no training in this regard; I'm sure of that. I wonder if the interpreters who translate his letters have such training?

Clearly, Agca is intelligent like all psychopaths. I wonder, in fact, if encoded letters are sent to him. If there is an organization behind Agca -- and there is -- couldn't this organization send Agca encoded letters through his brother Adnan?

[9 Mar 83 p 7]

[Text] Milan -- The trial in Trento develops as the days go by. I say "develops" because every suspect arrested contributes a new name. The farther the investigation goes, the longer the chain gets. Bekir Celenk and Mehmet Cantas are the result of such linkages. There was another before them: Bulent Lastikcioglu. Bulent Lastikcioglu is one of Celenk's Athens and Piraeus friends. Lastikcioglu, who frequently joins Celenk at the Park Hotel in Piraeus and the Greek mafia's Olympic Hotel, also once requested "political asylum" from Greece.

One of Lastikcioglu's ships has been impounded in Italy. The ship sails under the flag of the Greek sector of Cyprus. There is a question, it seems, of Turkish-Greek Cypriot friendship in the fullest sense as regards smuggling. A Turk is able to engage in business using a Greek Cypriot flag vessel. The ship is the "Elyaki." The "Elyaki" was searched by police in Italy and, when a quantity of drugs was seized on board, the entire crew including Lastikcioglu was taken into custody. The ship's captain, Sevki Elmas, was released soon after, but Lastikcioglu is still in jail in Milan.

This name Lastikcioglu is likely to gain importance in the future. With him, the investigation will stretch like the elastic of his name. The smuggling network that extends from Lastikcioglu to Bekir Celenk, Samir Aris and Mehmet Cantas will, I'm sure, stretch even further. One never knows what other names will emerge tomorrow or the next day. Isn't life full of surprises?

Magistrate Palermo will, I'm sure, methodically identify Bekir Celenk's close circle one by one. His partners, his captains, his crews. Then move on to Mehmet Cantas' circle. These two circles, actually, will converge at some point. The convergence is at the firms located in the same building in London and the ships carrying interchangeable cargoes.

Who Knows

Lastikcioglu also has a rather extensive store of information on this. Some of this information is now in Palermo's files already. Mehmet Cantas' confessions are going to worry a lot of people. Who knows which of his friends the underworld's "Ince Mehmet" will rat on?

Let there be no doubt, there is a brain behind this smuggling traffic. Who is it? This is the main question.

No Biggies?

It is all too plain that the smuggling traffic is not directed by the likes of Bekir Celenk and Mehmet Cantas alone. They are the smugglers who do the "piece-work." Aren't there any major smugglers who guide them, both on a world scale and on the Turkish plane, but whose names have not yet turned up? Of course, there are.

I intend to write everything I have turned up in my investigations in various European cities. It includes things deemed objectionable for publication at this stage...things as well as names. If I were to publish names of suspected smugglers in whose cases insufficient evidence has yet been found, I would hinder the investigation.

Too Early

I am not, for this reason, publishing the names of certain persons which have been reported to me. But I know who they are. I know where they are and what they do. I got very close to them and discovered who they are, their circle of friends and their connections in Turkey. I will introduce these people to you soon, but it is too early now.

Obviously, a Bekir Celenk from the little town of Kilis could not direct all this smuggling. Celenk is a small cog in the world smuggling wheel that operates on the same principle as multinational corporations. The important thing in this traffic is not Celenk but who directs Celenk. But who are they?

Events are developing with each passing day. New information, new findings, new evidence come to light every day -- all on the police side of the ledger. The real problem is developing inside the major intelligence organizations that have the capitalist arms monopolies and the smugglers under their observation. First there are the capitalist arms monopolies and then there is Bulgaria, the Marxist-Leninist country making billions of dollars off the smuggling traffic!

There is a "new internationalism" built on this "terrorism market." It is not the Bekir Celenks that are important, but this vast "internationalism."

[10 Mar 83 p 7]

[Text] Trento -- One thing the young prosecutor Palermo is working on is the mystery of the ship "Lorna 1" which went down in Turkish waters of the Black Sea on 7 September 1977. The ship's owner is Henry Aslanian (called "Aslan" in Italy).

Aslanian is one brain behind the world smuggling traffic. Aslanian, whom we have discussed so often before, is known to have been in contact with officers of the American narcotics bureau since 1973. The Italian press dug into these relationships of Aslanian's earlier, publishing reports in the newspapers CORRIERA DELLA SERRA and LA REPUBBLICA.

On a talk show on which I appeared on Italian television's channel 2 on 7 February, Italian Communist Party spokesman Emmanuelle Maceluso brought up the topic of Aslanian.

Aslanian's ship "Lorna 1" was attached to the "Sibam" firm. The ship sailed from La Spezia on 30 November, going first to Albania, then transited the Turkish straits and went down in the Black Sea. The bodies of seven sailors were recovered after the accident.

Palermo has investigated the "Lorna 1" at La Spezia.

A Suspicion

Permit me at this point, if you will, to voice a suspicion of my own: Might one be permitted to think that the CIA and the KGB should not be intimate with world-class smugglers?

Both the CIA and the KGB have an individual interest in a businessman engaged in smuggling via Bulgaria. They employ him from time to time as a "double agent." The example of Henry Aslanian demonstrates this. Perhaps this is why many people today are unable to see through the mystery of Henry Aslanian. So why was Henry Aslanian, a known smuggler for many years, suddenly caught?

If Aslanian was an agent supplying information to the Americans, why was this valuable agent suddenly thrown to the sharks?

Another example: Sam Cummings, a world-class arms dealer, a former CIA employee. I am not making this up. Both American and British sources talk about it. Cummings boasted in a special statement to TIME magazine that he had once worked for the CIA. This Cummings has a sense of humor; he named his British firm "Cummings Investment Associates." The initials are the same as the CIA -- his old master. Cummings even named the firm he set up for his employer, the CIA.

Market Research

It is impossible for the intelligence services not to know where the arms that are sold go, how they get there and in which countries they are used. The arms makers also have extensive intelligence in this regard. Is "market research" strange for arms monopolies, you ask? No, not at all.

Let us go a step further here. Large companies have special "public relations" units. Instead of these units, arms manufacturers -- no kidding -- probably have to have departments for "smuggler relations" or "terrorist relations."

Joking aside, the outcome is the same one way or the other. Suppose, shall we, that the Belgian arms manufacturer "FN" does not know where the Brownings it produces go after they leave the factory? Isn't there any "market research" on this? None at all? There is.

Grillmeyer Connection

Let us go from here to the papal shooting. This matter ought to be thoroughly investigated because of the papal shooting. Mehmet Ali Agca got the Browning gun he used in the attempt on the pope's life from an Idealist militant named Omer Bagci at the Milan train station. It was discovered that the gun had been obtained earlier from an Austrian smuggler named Horst Grillmeyer. Has there been an investigation into how Grillmeyer, a known "former Nazi," bought a lot of guns containing this one from FN"? I don't think so.

I think one of the knots in this affair would unravel at this point. Grillmeyer was recently caught on the Czechoslovak-Austrian border with a large quantity of guns and was jailed. He was jailed, but nothing else happened. Or is Grillmeyer, like Henry Aslanian and Sam Cummings, an agent of some secret intelligence organizations?

If you look at it from this standpoint, you'll never get it all straight. So, to repeat: First there are the capitalist arms monopolies, then countries like Bulgaria. Then the major intelligence organizations: the CIA and the KGB.

I Wonder

Beside them, the Bekir Celenks and the Mehmet Cantases are not important at all. But it would be quite worthwhile to take another look from this standpoint at the smugglers operating through Bulgaria. "I wonder?" That's what we are always saying. That arms should come from a NATO nation, travel through the territory of a member of the Warsaw Pact, be smuggled into Turkey which is also a NATO member and that anything needed for a civil war in Turkey should be done! And while this is in progress, that Armenian terrorism should hone in on Turkey abroad! There is nothing coincidental about all this, nothing.

There are some who see all this from a CIA standpoint. We see them, we read them, we watch them. There are also those who look at it all through KGB windows in order to clear Bulgaria. We watch them, too.

We would find it equally offensive to look at events from either the CIA or the KGB angle.

To probe the true causes of the terrorism that has taken thousands of lives in Turkey, we are looking at events with our own eyes, not through the CIA- or KGB-colored glasses that others have invented. Because we are doing it this way, we are laying out these complex facts, linking them to evidence.

Indeed, it is the common duty of all Turks who love their country and their nation to fight this "new internationalism," be their political views and beliefs what they may!

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